

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 10.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

NO. 34.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER

DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—ON WEST MAIN STREET.

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Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1.50
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BRUCE BAZZLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
Jasper Ind.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and Perry Counties, Indiana.
July 19, 1867-ly

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA,
WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier
building, on West street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and adjoining counties.

Office on the South side of the Public
Square. Sept. 20, '67.

DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA,
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and
adjoining counties. Particular attention given
to collections.
March 20 '68-1*

S. A. Boyles,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois
and adjoining counties. Particular attention
given to collection of claims.
Office at Washington House, directly
in front of the Court House. July 24-7

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER,
Attys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL PRACTICE IN COURTS OF DUBOIS
COUNTY.

Special attention given to the
Collection of Claims.
April 17 1868

F. HAHN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
TROY, IND.

DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lint.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors,
TROY, INDIANA.
Sept. 20 '67-6m *

Joseph Truxler,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square
JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-
bois county and vicinity for their past
patronage, and solicits a continuance and
extension of the same, feeling confident that
he can make it to the interest of persons in
want of any thing in his line to deal with
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick
sales."
[May 15, '62.]

C. STEGE, H. REILING, JOH. HARTHAUSEN
STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
MARKET STREET,
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the
country. sep. 12, 1863 lf.

Seymour, Blair and Liberty.

Ho, comrades! from the rocks that guard
Alaska's banks of snow,
To where the Mississippi weds the tawny
gulf below,
Let pale usurpers shrink to hear what names
the breezes bring—
What notes of muttered warning now a ras-
somed people sing.

CHORUS.—Firm, men, steady!
Keep the beacons bright.
For Seymour, Blair and Liberty,
And God restore the right.

From where Virginia greets the day from
out the blue beneath,
To where on Dim Nevada's crown he hangs
his fading wreath,
We hear the beat of earnest feet, of foot-
steps firm and bold,
And see their banners flinging out their peer-
less blue and gold.

CHORUS.—Firm, men, &c.

No tones of haughty boasting come, nor
flattering words of cheer,
The throbbings of a Nations heart are all
the sounds we hear;
But mark ye well, oh, tyrant men, whose
lash of insult goads,
What ill to ye,—from sea to sea, that earn-
est purpose bodes.

CHORUS.—Firm, men, &c.

We know what years of Hopes and Fears
the right was might of yore.
With Peace above and Joy and Love, and
plenty at the door;

We know how brief and yet how sad the
wrongs disordered reign,
And ours the Might to raise the Right and
bring it back again.

CHORUS.—Firm, men, &c.

Yes, God restore the Right though us our
Captains, even these,
The brave and true shall lead us thro' to
Victory, Power and Peace;

From surf to surf the chorus ring, from ice-
berg to the sea,—
Our God shall yet restore the Right, and
white men shall be free.

CHORUS.—Firm, men, &c.

Seymour and Blair.

OUR FLAG.

Fling out the flag, its folds of white
Bear nothing but a laurel wreath;
Beneath it, marshaled in their might,
Behold! the white men and their chief,
From North and South, from East and West,
They come, as thick as ocean's sand,
Prepared the issue no to test,
If black or white shall rule the land.

Let despots strive and bigots rave,
Their bolts pass harmless from the shields
Of men whose life-blood, like a wave,
Has watered many ensanguined fields.
Fling out the flag of purest white,
Stamped with the laurel of the free;
O'er Seymour's head now shines the light
That cheers us on to victory.

Shall we supinely yield our States
To zealous and barbarian sway,
Bow tamely down to adverse fates,
Of moments born, of life a day?
Not while the current in our veins
Boils quick with fair Caucasian blood;
As well try stem, with paltry chains
The rush of old Niagara's flood.

In front the gallant Seymour leads,
Blair's trumpet tones sound on the air,
Fall in the ranks, your country needs
All heads that think, all arms that dare;
Fling out the flag of purest white,
Stamped with the laurel of the free;
Behold! above us shines the light
That leads us on to victory.

CONGRATULATIONS.

—Sambo, why am dat nigger down dar
in de hole of de boat like a chicken egg?
"I gives um up." "Because he couldn't get
out if it wasn't for de hatch."

—Why is a thief like a certain house-
hold utensil? Because he is a base-un
(bain.)

—What is that which Adam never saw,
though each of his children had two?—Pa-
rents.

—Who is a man in advance of his time?
Ans—One who has been knocked into the
middle of next week.

General Grant Responsible for the Death
of Union Soldiers.

While we cannot justify many of the acts
of General Butler, nor have we any desire
to cover up the moral infamy that must sur-
round his character for the course pursued by
him as an officer, yet we cannot close our
eyes to the fact, as appears from the official
correspondence, that he was extremely anx-
ious to perfect such arrangements as should
secure the release of every prisoner held by
the Confederate government, at the time he
was acting as Commissioner of Exchange.
He appealed to Gen. Grant, and endeavored
to provide for an exchange of our soldiers,
who were suffering in rebel prisons, and af-
ter having made partial arrangements, and
numbers of prisoners had been exchanged,
he received an order from the General Com-
manding the Union armies to at once cease
the exchange, and to this order alone was
due the stoppage of exchange, which result-
ed so fatally to the Federal soldiers confined
at Andersonville and other points. In Jan-
uary, 1864, Mr. Ould, the Confederate Com-
missioner of Exchange, made an offer for the
admission into their lines of Federal sur-
geons, food, clothing, and medicines for the
relief of the sick and wounded of the Federal
soldiers in the various prisons of the South.
Let it be remembered that this offer
was made before the establishment of the
Andersonville prison. Gen. Grant, with
his stoical indifference, paid no attention to
this offer. If it had been accepted, as hu-
manity would have dictated, the terrible
scenes of Andersonville and other Southern
military prisons would have been avoided
throughout the fatal year of 1864, and down
to the surrender of Gen. Lee. This same
offer was renewed to Gen. Grant on the 24th
of January, 1865, after all efforts to secure
terms of exchange from him had failed, by
Mr. Ould, on the part of the rebel authori-
ties. This latter appeal received no atten-
tion on the part of the Lieut. General.—
Other propositions were made by the rebels
by which all the sick and wounded soldiers
should be returned to us, where they could
receive that attention it was impossible for
them to receive from the rebel authorities,
but with no better success. Gen. Grant
was deaf to every appeal in behalf of the
suffering Union soldiers in the hands of the
Confederate Government. It can be shown
conclusively that Gen. Grant is alone re-
sponsible for all the suffering and deaths
among the Union prisoners in all of the
Southern depots, from the first establish-
ment of the Andersonville military prison
to the end of the war.

Mr. Ould upon being interrogated upon
this subject makes the following answer:
"I have not the means on hand of inform-
ing you accurately the number of Federal
soldiers who died in our hospitals and pris-
ons between the summer and November of
1864. I am very confident that the mortal-
ity at Andersonville alone for the quarter
ending June 30, 1864, was one thousand
per month. I recollect that, because I men-
tioned it as a reason for haste in sending
transportation. I suppose the mortality at
Andersonville alone after that quarter was
fully as great. You will recollect that my
offer not only included the sick and wounded
at Andersonville, but at all the prisons—
Richmond, Salisbury, Florence, Millen, An-
dersonville, Columbia, Danville, and other
points. As our records were seized by the
Federal authorities after the surrender of
Richmond, it is impossible for me to tell the
number either of the sick and wounded of
these places, or the number that died during
the interval named."

It will be impossible for Gen. Grant or his
friends to shift the responsibility incurred in
these transactions upon the shoulders of
others. He had the power and could have
succeeded to the request made, and thus saved
the lives of thousands of men who died of
starvation and disease. All the correspon-
dence in connection with the subject of ex-
change of prisoners has been published and
is before the country, to whom will be sub-
mitted the question as to whether justice to
the thousands of dead soldiers, who lie
buried in the Southern States, caused either
by his indifference or want of humanity,
will not require that the nation shall con-
demn him at the ballot box. The great
military leader who turns his back
upon his suffering comrades is not fit
to be trusted as the Chief Executive of the
country. We hope every soldier will fami-
lize himself with the facts, in order that
he may understand that if he casts his vote
for Gen. Grant he endorses his conduct to-
ward the Union prisoners who were confined
in the South.—N. A. Ledger.

Colfax as a Know Nothing.

Schuyler Colfax, in accepting the Repub-
lican nomination as a candidate for the
Vice Presidency, declared that "It is need-
less for me to state my principles; you know
what they are, and as I have adhered to them
in the past, so will I adhere to them in the
future." This same Schuyler Colfax was a
prominent member of the Know Nothing
party in 1854, when he pledged himself to
do certain things if he was elected to office,
and, now, in 1868, when he is a candidate
for the second office in the gift of the peo-
ple, pledges that he will keep that obliga-
tion. We have before us a copy of an oath
which he took at the time he was inducted
into Know Nothingism, and which he now
says he will adhere to in the future. What
was that oath? Read it, and learn to what
he stands doubly pledged:

"I Schuyler Colfax of South Bend, in the
State of Indiana, a native-born citizen of
the United States, and of Protestant faith,
in the presence of Almighty God and these
witnesses, do solemnly promise and swear
that I will not vote, nor give my influence
for any man, for any office in the gift of the
people, unless he be an American born citi-
zen, in favor of Americans ruling America,
nor if he be a Roman Catholic. In the
presence of Almighty God and these wit-
nesses, I DO SOLEMNLY AND SIN-
CERELY SWEAR THAT I WILL WHEN
ELECTED OR APPOINTED TO ANY
OFFICIAL STATION CONFERRING
ON ME THE POWER TO DO SO, RE-
MOVE ALL FOREIGNERS, ALIENS,
OR ROMAN CATHOLICS FROM OF-
FICE OR PLACE, AND THAT IN NO
CASE WILL I APPOINT SUCH TO ANY
OFFICE OR PLACE IN MY GIFT."

Good!

A little private note of Mr. Seymour's
(our candidate for President,) addressed to
Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has crept into
the papers. It is dated July 24, 1868. Be-
sides matters purely personal and social, it
contains but one thing. This, however,
must shut the mouths of all who have doubt-
ed whether Governor Seymour accepted the
Democratic platform in the sense held by
Mr. Pendleton and his friends. Governor
Seymour writes:

"I see the Republicans are trying to
dodge the financial issues, and to sink the
election into a mere personal contest. Our
papers must not allow this. They must push
the debt and taxation upon public atten-
tion."

Governor Seymour fully understands that
the issue to be made in this election is the
one that Mr. Pendleton began a year ago—
that of getting rid of the debt "lawfully,"
by substituting, so far and fast as can be
done without disturbance of financial inter-
ests, non-interest paying paper for interest
paying paper. Mr. Pendleton was defeated
personally, but his financial plan accepted
by the Democratic party, and by its favored
candidate for the Presidency. "Horrah for
Seymour!"—New York Freeman's Journal.

Gov. Vance of North Carolina, in a
speech at Richmond the other day, illu-
strated the position of the Radical party in re-
gard to negro suffrage by a cruel parody:

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strands,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Run down their golden sands;
To every cased Southern State
Let negro suffrage come,
But not up here in the Northern States,
For that's to close 'to hum.'

A private letter from Autauga county,
Alabama, gives an account of a very large
Feymour and Blair mass meeting and barbe-
cue, held at Kington, the county seat, on
the 29th ultimo, and states that the county,
which is a stronghold of radicalism is cer-
tain to go for Seymour and Blair in Novem-
ber.

A large number of prominent Re-
publicans in Westmoreland county have de-
clared their intention to vote the Democratic
ticket this fall. They have become tired of
radical misrule and corruption, and therefore
look to the Democracy for delivery from
impending ruin.

Battler, of Tennessee, member of
Congress, who could not take the test oath,
is a Radical.

The only men who voted to admit red-
headed rebels into Congress, are radicals.

Terrible Earthquake—Appalling Results!

A New York dispatch, of the 12th, says:
On the 13th August a terrible earth-
quake visited the cities along the coasts of
Peru, and Ecuador: 32,000 lives were lost,
and property valued at three hundred mil-
lions of dollars destroyed.

Erequipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants
passed away, so that scarcely a vestige is
left. Only four hundred lives were lost
here.

Arica, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, was
also destroyed, leaving not a house standing.
Five hundred perished here. A tidal wave
forty feet high rolled with terrific roar on the
shore, carrying ships farther on land than
ever before known.

The United States store-ship Fredonia,
captized, and all on board were lost. The
Fredonia had one million eight hundred
thousand dollars worth of naval stores
aboard. The vessel was rolled over and
smashed to atoms. The United States
steamer Wateree was carried half a mile
inland, and left high and dry.

The towns of Iquique, Moquega, Lerumba
and Pisagua were utterly destroyed. Over
six hundred perished at Iquique.

In reference to this most appalling and
heart-rending disaster, the Louisville Demo-
crat remarks:

From the accounts furnished by telegraph,
it is evident that the most extensive calam-
ity of history has occurred in Ecuador, Peru
and Chili. Several Pompeii and Hercu-
laneums may astonish and interest explorers
centuries hence. When the full record is
made up, the evidence already before us in-
dicates that the ruin that overtook those
famed cities dwindle before the magnitude
of that which has just been wrought.

Imagination attempts to sweep the field,
and the nature and variety and extent of the
catastrophe, in vain. No mortal can con-
ceive the swiftness of the destruction of the
thousands who perished, or the agonies of
the hundreds of thousands who survive. In
one limited district alone, the dispatches tell
us, thirty thousand people perished in the
twinkling of an eye, for four or five min-
utes was the extent of the duration of the
shocks. The towns afflicted seem to have
ranged from hamlets of a few hundred up to
seven or ten thousand; and in those 8,000
American countries the towns are numerous
and within a few miles of each other.—
When we are told that, in one district, three
hundred thousand stand shelterless and
breadless, we can form some dim concep-
tion of the catastrophe.

Arica, a town of seven thousand inhabi-
tants, seems to have lost but about three
hundred by the earthquake, but the city
sunk totally out of sight, and its wretched
inhabitants stood helplessly beggared on the
beach. It will turn out, we imagine, that the
immediate destruction of life was much
greater than the estimate now given.

If we turn to the destruction of property
we will find that history records no catastro-
phe approaching this in its gigantic propor-
tions. No estimate probably ever will be
made of the value of buildings and personal
property destroyed. That thousands of mil-
lions were thus swept away is well illus-
trated in the account of the millions that went
down in isolated cases. Four millions of
dollars' worth of goods in the Custom House
of Arica alone, the two millions of stores
lost to us in the United States, that went
down in the Fredonia, the million lost by the
firm of Gibbs & Son, the four hundred tons
of silver ore: the two millions at Iquique—
these are but scattering illustrations of the
wealth that has disappeared!

And to add to the horrors of the whole,
pestilence stalks over the riven land, whol-
ing from decomposing bodies which none
can bury, and from which all the live must
fly to save themselves from perishing! Take
its extent, its direct and consequent horrors,
the world has never before had so appalling a
visitation. The history will be coming to
us in descriptions of eye-witnesses. Some
enterprising biographer will have material
for a work of history and details which every
public library in Christendom will need for
transmission to future ages.

A radical telegraphist sends word
from the South that nineteen Republicans
have been assassinated in our country within ten
days. He neglects to add that three of
them were shot for an outrage upon a white
woman, two for resistance to officers, others
hung for snuff, stealing, and several killed
with chickens over their shoulders and water-
melons under their arms.—Nashville Times.